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COL. CROCKETT'S SPEECH.

The Baltimore Visitor contains a full report of the speech made by Col. Crockett, at the Typographical supper, a few evenings since, which appears to be strongly characteristic of the man. Some injustice has perhaps been done Crockett, in the work lately published purporting to be sketches of his life and adventures, the faithfulness of which the Colonel positively denies. According to the Visitor, he is a quiet man, giving his opinion when asked, reckless of the consequences—enjoys a good laugh, though it be at his own expense—prides himself on his humble origin, loves the hunt—smiles at danger—cares nothing for the opinions of the world, as long as his conscience tells him he's "on the right track." In person, he is rather above the medium height, about fifty years of age—his features are expansive, and we may even say handsome, particularly when he smiles; he is regular, and wears all the indications of excellent health—a bright and laughing eye, a ruddy cheek, and a row of teeth that would shame the whiteness of ivory—he say he can outgrin a panther, but he never yet grinned the bark off a tree. He is not witty, yet there is a dryness in his anecdotes, and a blunt good humor which makes them amusing, and instructive. In a speech on political subjects he is far from being eloquent, yet he displays no small portion of good common sense, an ingredient found wanting in the oratory of many an aspirant for political honors—when Crockett speaks he is sure to come to the point—it is no matter how often he leaves the track.

The Colonel spoke as follows—"Gentlemen—you want me to tell you some anecdotes about myself—but, gentlemen you are the men what set up types and gives information to the world of wat's going on,—I know a good many things has been said about me—but one half on 'em is not true. You see me here—I'm but a plain man, and have got no education to boast of. Thirty four years ago, gentlemen,—now mind me, you what set up types and publish papers, what I'm going to say is as true as the gospel—thirty four years ago I visited this ere same city—I was then only thirteen years of age, and had jist got education enough to spell *baker*—that was the biggest word I ever spell'd in them times. I run away from my father who used to keep a sort o'tavern by the road side, for this reason. A pretty considerable sized boy—some what *longer* than me, did'nt like me now how, and frequently rin me agin the fence. So I said I,d *walk into him*—and, I tell you, I did so—for when I met him betwixt school hours I *scratched him down* in a slow. After I'd *come over* the feller I had to cut stick, but did'nt make tracks for home, but went to a relations, and staid there till I thought the schoolmaster had cool'd down a leetle.—After a while he sent me word if I'd come back to school he'd gin me clear on a flogging—but I was'nt to be had—so my father b ind me out to a cattle dealer, and I *knocked about* for a while with him, and then I run away agin, cause I could'nt git nothing to eat. After a while my father, what was a mighty poor man, binds me out agin to a wagoner—and this was the time I visited this very same city, and knocked about in some of these streets.

Gentlemen—what I tell you is as true as the gospel—and you set up the types, you know and let the people know all about these things. I want'd to go to sea when I *arriv* in Baltimore—but the wagoner to whom I was apprentice would'nt gin me my money,—and so I thought it went agin the grit—I had to make tracks towards home agin. But I'd no notion of going back—so I cut stick—left the wagoner and bound myself to the hatters business in Virginny. The man failed after I had got pretty well in business—and so I had to knock about again. I thought I'd go home—and so I *scratched gravel* for home see. When I arriv home, nobody know'd me at first—but after a while sister recognized me—and so I remained as snug as a 'coon at home for some time, tending horses and doing stable work. Gentlemen I am speaking as true as gospel—I never had no education of any account—the biggest word I spelt when I was thirteen years old was b-a-ker, *baker*. A ragged old quaker took me to schooling at last, and I come along pretty cute, how do you think he got his pay?—I tell you, gentlemen, it's as true as gospel,—I school'd with him *four* days out of the week, and worked *two* to pay for it. Some time after I settled down to the *Cane* on the Choctaw purchase, forty miles from any white settlement—I cleared my ground—and had a fine crop—plenty of bear-hunts and all that kind of thing at which you know, I'm not slow.

One day I went to the nearest settlement with a horse load of skins, and I was told I was appointed magistrate—I could'nt believe it—but my friend showed me the first newspaper I'd ever see'd and there it was sure enough.—Gentlemen, it's go pel truth, I could jist write 'David Crockett'—and pretty tough work at that; so I was in a pretty fix—but I'll tell you, I had a monstrous cute constable—he fill'd out the writs, and I signed 'em. He's now a member of the Le islatur—but I've always kep 'ahead' of him—and intend to. Gentlemen—I'm a creature of chance; I never asked any office—it's always been thrown in my way, for *I'd rather be poli tically damned than hypocritically immortalized*—it's as true as gospel.—After awhile they brought me out for Legislatur, and I walked in without flinching. My friend Mr. D—one day said to me 'Well, Colonel, we are likely to have a chan e in the Judiciary.' 'Very likely,' says I, walking away to avoid conversation, for the fact is, I did'nt know what *judiciary* meant. I went to the Legislatur *twice*—and was, likewise, e ected Colonel by a handsome vote. After awhile they put me up for Congress, without my asking any favors—it's gospel truth, gentlemen, and I walked into it not slow. One day General A——nd I met on an electioneering—the General spoke a long while about the government, and all that sort o'thing, but did'nt say a word about me—he took no notice of me at all—perhaps he thought me not worth notice.

Whilst he was speaking a flock of guinea fowls kept making a devilish noise, and he asked if somebody would'nt drive 'em away? I said I'd do it, and so I did. When he'd finished, and had gone his death on every thing but me, I got up and said to him, says I, 'General, you hav'nt condescended to allude to me in your speech, but to show you how well I'm known to these parts, the guinea fowls got mad and kept hollering out to you "Crockett? Crockett?? Crockett???"—He lost the election, as all of you gentlemen what prints papers knows.

Gentlemen, it's gospel truth, when I first went to the Legislatur, I was requested to land a bill, Lord knows what it was about, I did'nt. They called on me for a speech, and so I got up, and after turning and twisting about for a while, says I 'gentlemen,' says I, 'I'm not much of a speaker, but I can tell you a joke. Going along the road a while ago, I seed a man beating with his fist upon the head of a barrel; I asked him what he was doing that for? He said there had been some cider in that barrel a few days before, and he wanted to know if there was any yet. So, gentlemen, there's something in here, (pointing to his head) the members on the opposite side has been beating away a long while to find it out, here it is.

[FROM THE PEARL.]

A BEAR HUNT IN VERMONT.

I have just been reading 'Sketches of the Eccentricities of David Crockett' the great hunter of the west. But this same David Crockett is no part of a priming to a Varmount hunter, who stands six feet four without shoes or stockings—one of your regular built busters, who wasn't born no how any way, but the thunder shook him out of a rock;—who will tear up a live oak with one hand, and ring off a bear's neck with the other, who will carry home panthers in his vest pocket, and eat wild cats with a spoon. David used to make a good four hour's job of killing a bear, but a Varmounter don't want over fifteen minutes if the bear is any thing less than nine feet long—a genuine Varmounter—one who came out of the Green Mountains in a thunder-storm, and who proved his manhood by slinging a panther over the mountain by the tail when he was eight years old, is a model for a modern hunter—a backwoodsman isn't a shaving to him—he is no more to be talked of in the same day than a popgun and a thunder clap. A Varmounter never uses a dog—he is his own dog. Give him a gun and he asks no odds—there's no Varmint that crawls the earth who can match him.

Zeb Short—he was only six feet two, used to be laughed at by the regulars, and he was no fool—he used to say he could take a backwoodsman by the heel, and shake his liver out in no time. And yet he was considered but a boy. I once saw Zeb have a 'tusle' with a bear, which set my blood dancing but didn't seem to stir him out of his ordinary course.—We were out hunting one morning—I was a novice to the business, but Zeb had seen plenty when we came on the track of a bear. Zeb pruned his smooth bore—he never saw a percussion,—and trailed on. I followed at a respectful distance, determined to have a shot.—After tramping through woods, stamping through sloughs, and shoving through under-brush, we came in sight of him—the largest fellow my two eyes ever looked on. I was for letting him to him at once, but Zeb says he, 'dont waste your powder man, I want to shoot him just under the off ear, that's the spot,' so I held up.—He went on as fearlessly as if he was treading his own kitchen with his shooting iron in his right hand until he was within three paces of the monster. The bear turned round and took a steady look at him. Zeb raised his gun to his shoulder and snapped 'confound this powder—it's as slow as a woman.' The bear walked towards him and Zeb snapped again. No fire. The bear was now within two lengths of the gun, and Zeb kept snapping. He began walking backwards still snapping the old flint, but his gun wouldn't go. "Shall I shoot Zeb?' 'No if the gun wont go I'll knock him down with the butt of it.' Just as he had spoken, his foot caught in the brush and over he went flat on his back—and dropped his gun. The bear was on him in an instant.

I raised my gun—but Zeb sung out 'fair play,' and I dropped it, trembling all over.—There he was rolling round on the ground grappling with the fierce animal which was at least four times his weight, and not a weapon about him. I thought it was all over with the poor fellow. Presently he got one hand in the bear's mouth and grappled his tongue. The bear writhed like a serpent, and chawed away on his arm as if it had been a stick. The cold drops run off my forehead and I was about to fire, when he pulled his hand from the bear's mouth, ripping out his tongue by the roots.—The bear bounded up in agony and run. Zeb was up in a twinkling. 'I guess you'll never holler much more,' said he and seizing his gun gave chase. They ran about a hundred yards, and I after them, when they both together went plump into a slough. I could not help him—they were both rolling round so in the mud I could not tell which was the man and which the bear. 'What shall I do Zeb,' said I almost paralyzed, 'Be striking a fire man,' said he as he spit out the mud, 'I want to eat some of this fellow.' I could do nothing but look at him. There he was floundering in the mud with a great bear and nothing but his hands to help him. I considered him a dead man. But I was mistaken. As soon as the bear turned so that he had a chance, he grined him by the back of his neck and pushed his head, arm's length down into the slough—'There you varmint suck mud for breakfast.' The monster floundered like a vexed tiger. 'You may as well take it easy,' said Zeb, 'its no use kicking.'

Here was a sight a man don't see every day of his life. A genuine Varmount hunter holding a bear down in the mud with main force, as he would a child. Zeb looked on while the bear kicked, as coolly as if he were wringing the neck of a chicken. Up to his middle in the mud, and with a grave face holding the bear down as far as he could reach.

'But my story is longer telling than it was doing, suffice it Zeb held him there till he was perfectly quiet, and dragging himself out of the mud the bear, tail up, in the slough. Winding his handkerchief round his arm, which was horribly mangled, he reported himself ready to continue his hunt.

This is but one instance reader, of a bear hunt in Vermont, and I can vouch for its truth, but it is enough to give you an idea how they manage things up there. I wonder what David Crockett would have done if he had been in Zeb's place, with all his alligator and steamboat. Why Zeb could tie a bear in a double bow knot round him and heave both where they would never see day light again. F.*.

[FROM THE PEARL.]

LOOSE THOUGHTS ON LAUGHING.

'Boy,' my grandfather used to say to me, 'boy—always laugh when you hear a story told—no matter what it is, or who tells it—always laugh.' And I always do. There is no enumerating the good this habit has done me and the difficulties I have avoided. Many and many a time have I come in at the death of a poor joke, or the death of no joke at all, with such a deafening peal of laughter as surprised even myself. My grandfather used to have one particular story which he told on all occasions. It was one of his own—one he had learned in his youth, and he adhered to it, as if it had been part and parcel of his existence; and as often as he told it, would I put the finish on with such a hearty laugh, that even the auditors could not help joining with me, however little interested in it they might be. The instances are not few where I have made a good acquaintance, and subsequently a firm friend, by simply laughing at a story; for I have often found a person telling some dry uninteresting detail, with which he had detained his hearers too long and closing it up with what he thought an 'infinite good joke,' but which, were it not for my involuntary and habitual chuckle of satisfaction would have died away without a smile, while my laugh has brought sympathetic grins around the whole circle, relieved the story teller and put the whole company in good humor. Many a time have I relieved a man from such an awkward position into which he had unwittingly placed himself by just laughing at what he said and breaking the dead silence that followed his remark.

Always laugh reader at what is intended for wit—it costs you nothing, and this alone is such a calculating world as ours is no small argument in its favor, and you will certainly do some good and cannot do hurt, always supposing that the intended witticism be not uttered at the expense of another. My grandfather was a good natured man, and would not let me hurt the feelings even of a mouse. Nothing should be sooner condemned than a joke or a remark which was intended by the perpetrator to injure or insult the feelings of another. You should frown upon it as an evil deed. But when a man has told a story to amuse or instruct a circle, and expects to give cause for merriment at the close of it, fail not reader to echo him with a laugh, and take my word for it you will never regret your cachination.

Besides—laughing promotes health—'Laugh and be fat,' saith the old proverb, and it has grown to be an axiom. Look at a good portly man of forty five, whose superabundant flesh is a trouble to bear about, and you will see a smile at every word, and a laugh at every sentence. Have you ever seen a fat man who is of a sour ascetic turn? one who did not laugh once a week, and who never enjoyed a joke? If you have, set him down as an anolamy in nature, a freak of humanity—an excerpt from his own species. Trust me 'tis your only true policy to laugh.

Or did you ever see a man, who had, as Shakspeare hath it, 'a lean and hungry look," who was a disciple of the merry good Mo mus? Never—your lean man is an enemy to laughter he frowns at mirth, he rails at amusement, and goes through life plucking only thorns from the way side, without heeding a single flower. He is a man to be avoided. Seek you out the company of those who admit a due share of merriment good reader, enjoy their jokes, laugh and grow fat; or to extend the practice in a more benevolent manner, remember the injunction of my grandfather and 'always laugh when you hear a story told.'

SUGAR. This is the most nourishing substance in nature. It affords more nutriment than meat. It enters into the composition of most vegetables, and abounds in the beet, melon, apple, and others which are the most palatable. It seems requisite for the sustenance of animal life, and sailors who are compelled to subsist only on salted meats, without vegetables, are afflicted with disease. Crews of vessels subsisted on it, during times of scarcity, and in such cases it has cured the scurvy.—The first settlers of this country, in order to obtain it, used to boil up the chips of the walnut trees, which they had cut down. The Indians, on their long journeys, prefer it to any other food, because it will not corrupt, and they mix it liberally with their powdered Indian corn. The juice of the sugar cane is so pleasant, healthy, and nourishing, that all persons in the South employ it. The healthy negroes become robust, and the feeble recover their health by its use. Cattle to whom the tops are given grow fat, hors s thrive upon it, and are said to be fond of it, while pigs and poultry fatten on the refuse. It is said that the plague has never appeared in those countries where it is most used. It is of great use to correct the acidity, and acerbity of other articles of food. It should be used with tea, especially by the nervous, the weakly, and sedentary, to prevent its deleterious effects. Loaf sugar the finest of sugars, is frequently ordered by physicians, as nutritious substance, and we have known individuals, who like Cassius, had a 'lean and hungry look,' to correct their habits by the use of sweet articles, and become corpulent and healthy. [Trav.

HINTS TO FAMILIES.

One fruitful source of disquietude in families may be traced to a disregard of the ordinary forms of plain common-sense politeness. Our lives are made up of little things. If the neglect of little duties is a source of unhappiness they at once lose their insignificancy. If little peculiarities of manner, of expression or habit, are annoying, they are of sufficient importance to claim the attention and demand the amendment of every well-inclined individual. It may be set down as an invariable rule, that the peculiar politeness and proprieties of every day life cannot be violated or neglected with impunity. If they are, vexations, estrangements and petty quarrels will most assuredly ensue. Many a well meaning wife may trace the coldness and estrangement of husband to some such trifling cause. His fastidious taste has been disgusted by errors and omissions, trifling in the detail, but from frequent repetition producing an enormous amount of errors, calculated to disturb the happiness of a refined mind. Depend upon it, ladies, if a husband says, "Dont put your feet upon the grate," the subject is of sufficient importance to require you to guard against a repetition. His taste is annoyed by the least inelegance of attitude. But it is not errors like these, errors observed, perhaps only by the extremely refined, to which we would particularly advert; it is the disregard of that inestimable rule, 'Do as you wish be done by." A rule applicable to every situation, of every individual; capable of being applied to the greatest and most momentous subjects, as well as to the most simple affairs of house-hold propriety; a rule emphatically worthy of most careful action, which, if it were more usually observed, would supersede the necessity of legislation, & banish unhappiness from the world. This simple, yet important rule, is of itself sufficient to establish the divine character of him, who uttered it. He or she who utterly disregards this divine rule, is sapping the very foundation of domestic happiness. The selfish little Miss, who removes the string from a good natured sister's shoe, is establishing a habit and principle of action, that will eventually redound to her own unhappiness. She who monopolises the best chair, the most comfortable position by the fire, the most delicious piece of cookery, or in any other way transgresses rules of good feeling and good breeding, may rest assured that these nameless courtiesies of life cannot be violated without bringing in some shape or other their own punishment. Can the husband be expected always to feel respect and esteem for a being so selfish? Can the children be expected to practice upon lessons of self-denial, disinterestedness, and politeness, with such an example before them? Can such manners ensure the deference of inferiors and dependants? But the happiness and prosperity of families do not depend altogether upon actions; a careless impolite, or harsh manner of speaking, will imperceptably remove one after another, the slight guards to domestic quiet, and petty irritations and discord will soon follow. Each member of a family should be invariably treated with that deference, which his station, his virtues or talents deserve. Children should be treated with the most fastidious politeness. None of the little expressions of it should be omitted in addressing them. If this were more frequently observed in families, much of that awkwardness of manners of which parents so often complain would be obviated. "I will thank you to do that," is certainly quite as easy, and a much more agreable mode of speaking, than, "go and do it." When an article is brought to an individual, it requires but a small effort to say "thank you," but how seldom is this done in the retirement of the private circle. Establish a system of politeness in small as well as great matters; not the heartless politeness of the fashionable world, but that which is founded on the golden rule, as the best, the only sure means of acquiring elegance and refinement of manners and perpetuating domestic harmony.

[Port. Cour.

Human Activity. A man trained to violent exercise from his childhood, is said to be capable of distancing the fleetest horses, and of continuing his course when they give up in weariness and exhaustation. His muscular power is immense, as we see daily proved by the weights raised with ease by common porters. However, the exertions of our best pedestrians give us but a faint idea of the full power of a practiced runner. The courtiers of Persia used regularly to traverse thirty leagues in the space of 14 hours, and some natives of Africa are said to be able to outstrip the lion. The savages of North America pursue the swiftest stags with such rapidity as to weary and overtake them. They have been known to travel over the most rugged and pathless mountains, a distance of 11 or 1200 leagues in six weeks or two months.

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A short account of Liberia.—There are no grog shops in the Colony; nor more than two intemperate persons out of the whole population of 3500. A license to retail ardent spirits costs $300. The state of morals is good. Not a single capital offence has been committed.—There is very little gambling or Sabbath breaking. Not a single riot has occurred. Shoemaking is a lucrative business—and so are all mechanical employments.

An emigrant on his arrival has a building lot assigned him, and a 5 acre pasture lot—if he selects the country, he has 50 acres given him. Agricultural pursuits flourish, but the settlers are longer of trading. *The Colony is healthy.* There are fewer swamps than in lower Virginia and less log. The water is good. A man may get employment immediately on his arrival.—The natives are friendly, and come a long distance to see the settlement. The native females are much better looking than the colored women in the United States, and many of them have married settlers.

Gold and silver and palm oil, are the medium of exchange. Many persons have become wealthy. The slave trade is forbidden under heavy penalties.

In short it is apparent, from indisputable testimony, of which we have availed ourselves in the above remarks, that the population of *Liberia* are happily situated.

[Albany Daily Advertiser.

'If there is a point on which women are especially sensitive, it is their jealousy of the influence of other persons over the mind of those they love. This jealousy they themselves attribute to wounded affection, while the ill-natured set it down to the effects of wounded vanity. Something of both feelings, may perhaps unite in producing it; but we are loth to search too profoundly into causes whose effect are at least flattering to the sterner sex, though they may not always be agreeable. The most painful and humiliating epoch in the life of a woman is, when she has discovered that he on whom she has anchored her hopes of happiness is deficient in intellect, and yet has too much pride or too little love to supply the deficiency of attending to her counsels.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 7, 1834.

The Legislature of this State assembled at Augusta on Wednesday last. We have received the proceedings of the two first days of the session together with the Governor's message which we lay before our readers. The organization was such as was anticipated, and the promptness with which the steps preliminary to the business of the session have been passed through, promises well for the seasonable despatch of such affairs as may come before them. We have had time only to glance at the Message. It is plain and unpretending, confined to the affairs of the State and the business requiring legislative attention. The recommendation of plainness and perspicuity in our laws is a valuable one, which we hope will not be neglected. Some of the most important of our laws are so encumbered with, partial repeals and amendments that it is almost impossible for even the most skilful lawyers to decide upon the construction which will be given to some of their provisions by the Supreme Court when the question shall be brought before them. The commencement of a system of internal improvments is earnestly recommended, and the appointment of suitable persons to make the necessary examination for entering upon a regular plan of operations. In some parts of our State this suggestion will meet with hearty approbation, and we do not know how much serious opposition it may have to contend with. Local feelings will be most likely to render difficult the selection of a feasible plan of operations. Though many improvements may be made which will be beneficial to the whole State, yet it will be difficult to devise any that will be equally so to all parts of it. This county as a portion of the State, has received her share in whatever has benefitted the whole, yet in the expenditures that have heretofore been made for roads &c. nothing has been done for the direct and immediate benefit of this section of the State. Therefore we may not feel that ardor which is awakened by a sense of present and local interest but no fears need be entertained, that the yeomanry of our county will be backward in whatever the public good may require.

CONGRESS. Though much has been said little or nothing has yet been done in Congress. Much time has been consumed in the Senate by Mr. Clay and in the house by Mr. McDuffie, in heaping personal abuse upon the President. The character, standing, and acknowledged talents of these men may obtain pardon with their partizens for a course of conduct which would degrade a bar-room politician. Unless we mistake the character of a larger part of the opposition the reckless course pursued by these gentlemen and a few of their followers, cannot fail to exite feelings of regret if not disgust. We care not how decided their opposition is only let it be manly. But attacks of the nature of those made by these men, can hardly be replied to with decency—they deserve only silent contempt. We find nothing in the proceedings thus far to be deemed of suffihient importance to fill our columns.

Legislature of Maine.

FOURTEENTH SESSION.

IN CONVENTION OF THE MEMBERS ELECT OF THE SEEATE.

January 1st, 1834.

The usual hour having arrived, the Convention was called to order by Mr. Knowlton of Waldo, who nominated Mr. Emmons of Kennebec, as Chairman, and he was elected.

Messrs. Cobb, Cogswell and Groton were appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that a quorum of the members elect of the Senate are present, and ready to take the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

The Governor, accompanied by the Council and the Heads of the Executive Departments, forthwith came in and administered the oaths prescribed by the Constitution, which were taken and subscribed by the Senators present.

The *Senate* then proceeded to organize

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, Messrs. Bradbury, Knowlton and Rogers were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the ballots for President of the Senate.

Having attended the duty, they reported as follows:

Whole number of ballots,	22
Necessary to a choice	12
Joseph Williamson has	20
Josiah Pierce has	2

Mr. President Williamson, on taking the Chair, addressed the Senate as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I tender you my sincere thanks for the honorable station which you have assigned me.—Impressed with the responsibility of the duties devolving upon me, it shall be my constant endeavor to serve you with faithfulness and assiduity, and my highest reward, next to an approving conscience, shall be your approbation.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, Messrs. Bridgham, Pease, and Prescott were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the ballots for Secretary of the Senate.

Having attended the duty, they reported as follows:—

Whole number of ballots	21
William Trafton has	21,

and is unanimously elected. Mr. Trafton immediately appeared, was qualified and entered upon the duties of his office.

In Convention of the Members elect of the House of Representatives.

January 1st 1834.

On motion of Mr. Clifford, a message was ordered to be sent to the Governor, informing him that a quorum of the members of the House of Representatives is present, and ready to take the oaths of office prescribed by the Constitution—and Mr. Clifford was designated to communicate the message.

The Governor came in forthwith, accompanied by the Council and the Heads of the Executive Departments, and administered the oath, prescribed by the Constitution, which was taken and subscribed by the members elect.

The *House of Representatives*, then proceeded to organize.

On motion of Mr. Cilley of Thomaston, a Committee of five was raised to receive, sort, and count the ballots for Clerk of the House—and Messrs. Cilley, Bolster of Rumford, Carpenter of Lincoln, Dumont of Hallowell, and Allen of Lubec, were appointed to that duty.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the organization of that body, by the election of Joseph Williamson President, and Wm. Trafton, Secretary.

The Committee to receive, sort, and count the ballots for Clerk, having attended to that duty, reported as follows:—

Whole number of ballots	165
Necessary to a choice,	83
Asaph R. Nichols, has	122
Daniel Pike,	41
Scattering,	2

Mr. Nichols immediately appeared and took the oath of his office, as administered by Mr. Morton of Augusta.

On motion of Mr. Woodman of Buxton, a Committee of five was raised to receive, sort, and count the ballots for Speaker of the House—and Messrs. Woodman, Dunlap of Brunswick, True of Montville, Hastings of Robbinston and Eastman of Exeter were appointed to that duty.

This Committee having attended their duty, reported as follows:—

Whole number of ballots	174
Necessary to a choice	88
Nathan Clifford has	122
Reuel Washburn	47
Scattering	5

Mr. Speaker Clifford on taking the Chair, addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I feel myself under deep and lasting obligations of gratitude for this manifestation of your confidence and esteem. Accept my grateful acknowledgements for your partiality and favor, and, believe me, no exertion within my ability shall be wanting, in discharging the responsible duties devolving upon me, to gain your approbation, and justify your choice to the poeple of the State, whose servants we are, and whose indubitable right it is to examine, with scrupulous care, the motives of all who are entrusted with the important subjects of legislation.

The experience I have had in the situation to which you have called me, has not failed to impress me with a sense of the responsibility assumed in accepting the office, and to admonish me of the difficulties attending the discharge of its duties in a manner to give general satisfaction, without occasionally regarding individual requests and incurring individual displeasure. It will be my anxious desire to satisfy all without distinction of party, but my inflexible determination to maintain, on all occasions, the rules and orders of the House, and to be governed in all respects by its wishes.

It would be useless for me to deny my connection with one of the political parties of which this House is composed; and a spirit of frankness induces me to acknowledge my partiality for those ever living principles of Democracy, which, while they discard all aristocratic institutions and all unnecessary accumulation of power over the persons and property of individuals, as hostile to the spirit of liberty, seek to promote the happiness and prosperity of all, by leaving each to pursue the dictates of his own choice, in selecting the means to accomplish those great and valuable purposes. You will pardon me for alluding to political distinctions. They are so incorporated into all legislative proceedings, that hypocritical professions of neutrality cannot but be regarded as the misgivings of a cowardly disposition, or the subterfuges of a selfish and mean policy.

But while I shall not feel called upon in any vote I may give, to sacrifice any principles I may deem essential to the welfare of our constituents, it will be my pride and ambition so to conduct myself, as an officer, as to merit the high commendation of acting Speaker of the House, and not of a party.

Gentlemen—You are convened for important purposes, to act upon important subjects. It is not necessary that I should remind you of the magnitude of the interests, which, under the Constitution, are entrusted to you, and the heavy responsibility, which any would incur, by violating the wishes of those he is chosen to represent. In a government like ours, where all power is derived from the people, it requires no argument to prove that public officers may justly be held to a rigid accountability.

With these considerations constantly before us, let our deliberations be characterized by that spirit of moderation and forbearance, so essential to the proper understanding of every subject, presented for the action of a deliberative assembly, especially of one so numerous as the House of Representatives of this State. In all measures calculated to promote the general welfare, you will receive my constant aid and hearty co-operation; and may the blessing of Divine Providence guide you to such results as will secure to you, on your return to your constituents, their highest commendation.

IN SENATE

Thursday, January 2. The Bill entitled "An Act in addition to an Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings," with the Governor's objections to approving the same; and the "Resolve relating to Public Lands," with the Governor's objections to approving it, were severally read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Cobb,

Ordered, That Messrs. Cobb, Prescott and Allen be a Committee to select one regularly officiating Minister of the Gospel, of each denomination, in the town of Augusta, and respectfully request them to officiate as chaplains of the Senate, according to seniority, during the current political year.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom were referred the returns of votes thrown for Governor, in the several towns and plantations in this State, for the current political year, reported,

That the whole number of votes allowed by the Committee to have been duly returned, is 49,352—Of this number

Robert P. Dunlap has	25,731
Daniel Goodenow	18,112
Samuel E. Smith	3,024
Thomas A. Hill	2,384
All other persons have	101

That the number necessary to an election is 24,677, and that Robert P. Dunlap having 25731 votes, and 2,110 more than all other persons voted for, is constitutionally elected Governor of Maine, for the current political year. [The votes of several towns were rejected on account of informality in the returns, and from two or three towns, no returns were made.] The report was accepted, and sent down.

An order from the House appointing a Committee to wait upon Robert P. Dunlap, and inform him of his election as Governor of Maine for the current political year, and that the two Houses will go into convention that he may in their presence take and subscribe the oaths of office came up. The Senate concurred in passing the order, and joined on their part, Messrs, Cogswell, Fransworth and Knowlton.

Mr. Cogswell from the Committee to wait upon Robert P. Dunlap, reported that they had attended to that duty—that Mr. Dunlap had signified his acceptance of the high trust to which he had been called, and he would forthwith meet the two Houses, in Convention, to take and subscribe the oaths required by the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Cogswell,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the House proposing a Convention of both Houses in the Representatives Chamber, forthwith, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect.

A message was received from the House concuring in the proposition. The Senate then went into Convention in the Representatives chamber.

After the Senate returned from the Convention, a message was sent to the Governor, informing him that the Senate is in session, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The Secretary of State forthwith came in and laid upon the table, a written message from the Governor addressed to the two Houses of the Legislature. The message having been read, it was ordered that it lie upon the table and the 400 copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns, it be till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 2. The Speaker announced the appointment of *Monitors* as follows—

1st	Division,	Mr. Crane of Eddington.
2d	"	" Alden of Northport.
3d	"	" Hobort of Edmunds.
4th	"	" Johnson of Cornish.

The Committee to employ some suitable person to assist the Clerk of the House in the duties of his office, reported, that they had employed Reuben S. Prescott, Esq. of Bangor. Their report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Clap of Hampton,

Ordered, That Messrs. Clap, Huse of Warren and Sawyer of Porter, be a committee to wait upon the Clergymen of Hallowell and Augusta, regularly officiating in the denominations to which they belong, and to invite them to perform the duties of Chaplain to the House, in rotation, according to seniority.

The Report of the Joint Select Committee, to whom were referred the returns of votes for Governor of Maine, for the current political year, came down from the Senate, and was accepted in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Waterhouse of Poland,

Ordered, That the Committee to employ a suitable person to perform the duties of Doorkeeper and Page to the House for the present session, be so enlarged as to consist of one from each County.—And the following gentlemen were added, viz:—Messrs. Lord of Kennebunk, Bartlett of Norway, Carpenter of Lee, Gray of Brooksville, Harkness of Camden, Judkins of Houlton and McClintock of Bristol.

On motion of Mr. Pierce of Portland,

Ordered, That Messrs. Pierce, Robinson of Hallowell, Moore of Dover, Boynton of St. George, and Meldrum of Wells, be a Committee, with such as the Senate may join, to wait upon Robert P. Dunlap, and inform him the he has been elected by the people, Governor of Maine, for the current political year; and that the two Houses of the Legislature will be in convention, in the Representatives' Chamber, that he may, in their presence, take and subscribe the oaths of office prescribed by the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Parris of Buckfield,

Ordered, That Messrs. Parris, Marshall of China and Weeks of Parsonfield, with such as the Senate may join, be a Committee to contract with some suitable person to do the State printing for the current political year.

Mr. Pierce from the Committee to wait upon Robert P. Dunlap, and inform him that he has been elected Governor of Maine for the current political year, reported, that he accepted, with many thanks, the high trust to which he had been called, and that he would forthwith meet the Houses of he Legislature, in convention, to take and subscribe the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

The Secretary of the Senate came in with a Message from that body, proposing a Convention of the two Houses forthwith, in the Representatives' Chamber, to administer the oaths of office to the Governor elect.—The House concurred in the proposition, and a Message, to that effect, was sent to the Senate.

In Convention of the two Houses.

Thursday, Jan. 2. On motion of Mr. Pierce of the Senate, a message was ordered to be sent to the Governor elect, informing him that the two Houses are in Convention, and are ready to administer to him the oaths of his office. Mr. Pierce was designated to communicate the message.

The Governor elect, accompanied by the late Governor and the members of his administration, forthwith came in, and in presence of the Convention took and subscribed the oaths of office, as administered by the President of the Convention. Whereupon, the Secretary of State made Proclamation, that Robert P. Dunlap was duly elected and qualified to act as Governor elect of Maine, and that his official acts should be respected accordingly.

The Convention was then dissolved.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis of Ellsworth,

Ordered, That a Committee, consisting of one from each County on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, be raised, to take into consideration the present *pauper system* of this State, and to report, by bill or otherwise, whether any improvement can be made therein—and the following gentlemen were appointed on the part of the House, viz. Messrs. Jarvis, Ross of Shapleigh, Jewett of Portland, Dumont of Hallowell, Bachelder of Union, Bronson of Anson, Brown of Weld, Eastman of Exeter, Sylvester of Hope, and Whipple of Calais.

Mr Pierce presented the credentials of Mr. C. Q. Clapp, member elect from the city of Portland, who was forthwith qualified and admitted to his seat.

On motion of Mr. Dumont of Hallowell, a message was sent to the Governor, informing him that the House is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Dumont having attended to the duty, reported that the Governor was pleased to say that he would communicate to the House forthwith by written message.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid upon the table the Message of the Governor, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Bronson of Anson, laid upon the table and 1000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

On motion of Mr. Bronson,

Ordered, That when the House adjourn, it be till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Dumont, the House then adjourned.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and House of Representatives,

Having been entrusted by our fellow citizens with the guardianship of the public interests, we should not be unmindful of the high responsibilities which devolve upon us, nor of the goodness of that Providence through whose controlling agency, all our privileges, civil and religious, have been secured and preserved. To promote the efforts of useful industry, to secure to all equality of rights, and to extend the means of general education, are the great ends of our representative system of government. In the pursuit of these important objects, an ample field is presented for unremitted exertion; and coming as you do directly from the people, I feel assured, that, under a just estimate of the responsibilities resting upon you as public agents your deliberations will be characterized by a due respect for the wishes of your constituents, and a strict regard for the highest interests of the State.

The tranquil aspect of Public Affairs, the general prosperity attending individual enterprise, and the steady progress of our State in wealth and population, conspire to render the present period highly auspicious for the commencement, by the State Government, of a system of Internal Improvements, commensurate, in some degree, with the numerous facilities which nature has furnished for these purposes. In surveying our widely extended territory, over which an enterprising population is rapidly spreading, the importance of making such improvements in the internal communication between the different sections of the State, as their situation may be found to justify and the interests of the people to require, is forcibly suggested. The success which has attended the experiments of some of our sister States, in the construction of roads, railways and canals, may well encourage us to expect like favorable results from a liberal and well directed system of Internal Improvements within our own borders. What may be done advantageously in this respect, upon a more extended scale than has hitherto been adopted, and consistently with the wishes and interests of our constituents, is not yet satisfactorily known. And I deem it worthy of your attentive consideration whether it may not be expedient to organize a Board of State Commissioners, for the purpose of obtaining information upon this subject; particularly by instituting actual surveys, under such directions as may be adapted to the accomplishment of the desired results. The labors of intelligent Commissioners, judiciously directed to the developement of such improvements in the internal commerce of our State, as may from time to time be projected, would, I feel persuaded, fully confirm the highest estimate that has been made of the natural resources of our territory, and add strength to the convictions of our fellow citizens, that their growth as a people in wealth and power, is vigorous and progressive. Information thus obtained would evidently form a surer basis for our successors to act upon, whenever appropriations of the public moneys to the purposes contemplated, should be made. It would enable them to legislate with a better understanding of the subject than has hitherto been possessed. A more efficient and economical expenditure than has been practised in such appropriations, would also be attainable, through the immediate supervision and prompt correction, which such Commissioners might be empowered to exercise over the Agents entrusted therewith.

The public lands are justly regarded as susceptible of being made a source of very considerable revenue to the State, supplying as they do an important branch of our commerce; and various considerations have arisen, latterly, to give strength to this opinion. By the aid of the revenue supposed to be derivable from this source, past legislation appears to have contemplated an advancement of the cause of education, in a manner calculated to reflect the highest honor upon the State, and to secure benefits of incalculable magnitude to the present and to future generations. With what fidelity the accomplishment of this purpose has been kept in view, is an inquiry to which I deem it my duty to invite your attention.

In this age of improvement and well directed enterprise, when the subject of education is assuming in the community a most interesting aspect, and when men of high intellect and diligent research are bringing to its support the weight of their influence, and contributing to the diffusion of knowledge through the higher Institutions of learning, we are naturally led, in view of the interests confided to us by our constituents, to look well to the fountains of early instruction. Several, if not all, of the Literary Institutions within the State, which have received aid from former Legislatures, are still in need of additional resources. But especially do I commend to your liberality and protection the common free schools established by our laws, which are justly regarded by our fellow citizens with great solicitude. This class of schools extends in design and effect to the children of our whole population, to the poor, as well as the rich, diffusing, impartially, their durable blessings among all. Perhaps, however, the most profitable aid that can at this time be extended to the cause of primary education in our State, would be found in the establishment of a Seminary, for the better qualification of instructors. It is not sufficient that towns are required to maintain schools, nor that schools are kept within the reach of all our youth; the desired result will seldom be attained, certainly not in its full extent, unless the several towns shall be enabled to procure faithful and competent teachers. I am convinced that these cannot be obtained in sufficient number to supply our rapidly multiplying districts, without additional facilities for their qualification, by the establishment of an Institution in which they may be instructed in the interesting and important duties, which, as teachers, will devolve upon them. Whatever, therefore, you may deem expedient to be done in this behalf, calculated to elevate the standard of qualifications among school instructors, will receive my cordial co-operation.

The appropriations from our Treasury for the benevolent purpose of furnishing instruction to the Deaf and Dumb, have been applied by my predecessors with great prudence and discretion. An Institution for this object of essential utility, has been for some time in operation at Hartford in Connecticut, and several individuals are now supported there, either wholly or in part, at the expense of this State. The welfare of this unfortunate class of our fellow beings, greatly depends upon their moral and intellectual culture, and we cannot be insensible to their strong claims upon the humanity of a discerning and enlightened Legislature.

But while we have thus made provisions for the Deaf and Dumb, we have passed by others, who have no less claim to be included among the subjects for public liberality. I allude to the unfortunate Insane, many of whom are in a condition that makes the strongest appeal to our sympathy, and might, I apprehend, derive the highest benefit from the advantages which an Insane Hospital would afford. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, whether it would not comport with the humane character of our citizens, and at the same time reflect honor upon us as a State, to make some suitable

provision for their relief, either by aiding in the endowment of a Lunatic Hospital, or by making an appropriation in aid of those who may seek the benefit of such institutions already established in other States.

Among the most important subjects for legislative encouragement, the interests of Agriculture are entitled to a prominent rank, Provision has already been made by the State Government to induce, among those engaged in this branch of industry, a spirit of improvement. It may, nevertheless, be worthy of careful inquiry on your part, whether additional measures may not be necessary to secure, to a greater extent, the advantages derivable from this source of wealth. If, by the institution of County Agricultural Societies, a spirit of competition has been in any degree excited among individuals, it may, perhaps, be more generally diffused, by enlarging the relationship of these societies.—By requiring an interchange of such practical information, as may not otherwise be so effectually promulgated, additional advantage would arise from them to the public. If through the superior enterprise of the agriculturalists of any county, an advance should be made in the science or practice of husbandry, the citizens of every other County in the State, would be benefitted both by the example, and by the information acquired. Each Society would thus contribute to the immediate advantage of all the rest, and each section of the State would aid the progress of Agriculture in every other section. This operation, too, would seem to be founded in justice, as the bounty of the State is shared by each of them at the expense of the whole. The wealth of our citizens in agricultural resources is immense. It needs but a judicious application of their industry to its development, to enable them to realize the highest condition of ease and affluence, that any people can reasonably desire. Whatever inducements therefore, you may deem proper to offer for such a purpose, tending to advance the best interests of our constituents, will command my cheerful support.

The subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which has long been in controversy with the Government of Great Britain, remains yet unsettled. The reference of this question to an Umpire without the consent and against the protestation of this State, having resulted in an obvious departure from the terms and purposes of the submission, and the recommendation of the Umpire having been rejected by our government, I cannot but consider the way as now open for the ultimate attainment of our rights. The determination of the present National Administration "to submit to nothing that is wrong" in its negociations with foreign powers, furnishes a guaranty, that the territorial and jurisdictional rights of Maine will not again be put in jeopardy by any arrangements to which this State is not a party; or to which its assent shall not first be obtained. What considerations may grow out of the negociation now pending, to induce the people of this State to assent to any proposed modification of their rights I will not presume to anticipate. If any should arise in connexion with a proposition of that character, our obligations as public servants, acting under a Constitution which gives to us but limited powers, point directly to the people themselves, both for instruction and for the measure of authority that will be essential to a proper action upon the subject.

Experience has fully demonstrated that a well regulated militia composed of the great body of the people, is the surest safeguard of our existing institutions. It has already identified itself with the glory of the country, and is well adapted to the spirit and principle of a free government. The laws of this State regulating the organization and discipline of the Militia, have long been deemed defective in many important particulars. My predecessors in office have at different periods invited to this subject, the attention of the Legislative departments, as being worthy of their especial consideration. There may be some sufficiently skilled in the exposition of statute laws, to overcome the defects of several amendatory acts which exist upon this subject. I feel confident, nevertheless, that to most of our fellow citizens, many of the provisions which have been engrafted upon the Act of eighteen hundred and twenty one, relating to the organization and discipline of the Militia, appear extremely intricate, if they do not deform the original which they were designed to improve. Permit me therefore to suggest for your consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia laws, as not only to remedy any existing defects in their provisions, but also to reduce to a more intelligible form.

In this connexion I cannot forbear to remark that the utility of legislation, under our popular form of government, depends in a great degree on its adaption to the understandings of those, who are to be affected by it. It is not sufficient for the people to be assured, that they have laws framed with the design to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number; they require also, that they be so framed as that all, who are bound to obey, may readily understand them. In proportion as our laws are simplified will the administration of government in each of its departments, be brought within the capacity of a greater number of our citizens. To none ought such a result to be a matter of uneasiness It is in accordance with an important principle of our republican government, and will serve to impress upon the mind a just estimate of the excellence and self preserving character of the representative system.

From the Penitentiary in Thomaston, it is believed, most if not all of the objects are realized, which can be expected from such an institution. The labor of the convicts is productive to a reasonable and gratifying extent; and the affairs of the prison generally, under the management of the present efficient Warden, appear to be conducted with intelligence and fidelity to the best interests of the State.—Whether any further provisions by law may be necessary to accomplish more fully the ends for which it was established, I leave to your wisdom to determine.

I have received information from the office of the Secretary of State, that the edition of the first two Volumes of the Public Laws published for the use of the State in 1821, has been nearly exhausted in the distribution prescribed by law. A new edition of these volumes, prepared with care and ability, and combining improvements, which have elicited the approbation of many of the most experienced jurists in the State, has been recently published by individual enterprise. Aside from the policy which should influence every free government, to extend a liberal encouragement to such efforts of its citizens as tend to a more general knowledge of its statute laws, it may be more consistent with public economy for the legislature to avail itself of the opportunity presented for furnishing the State with the volumes alluded to, than to resort to any other mode of supply. The superior value of the new edition, and the economy of the State Government in this item of expenditure since 1821, would seem to justify an appropriation for this object.

In closing this communication, permit me, gentlemen to congratulate you on the increased stability which the Union of the States has derived, during the past political year, from events which seemed for a time to threaten its integrity. The wisdom, firmness and moderation with which they were controlled, by the vigilent and patriotic Chief Magistrate of our National Government, without compromiting the constitutional rights of the States, justly merit the gratitude and applause of the American people.

Let us also, in the stations we respectively occupy, look to our written Constitutions as the sure guide of all our proceeding, and to the popular voice for all needful direction therein. Confiding in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, let us not be unmindful that to them are we responsible for the just exercise of the powers entrusted to us. And while as the guardians of a highly favored community, we act together for the public welfare, let us unitedly implore the Supreme Disposer of human events, that He will so control all our deliberations, as to preserve unimpared our inestimable privileges, and the principles of our representative government forever.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, AUGUSTA, *January* 2, 1834.

23d CONGRESS---1st. SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 26.

The Vice President having announced the orders of the day to be the consideration of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the removal of the depoites—Mr. Clay said, as he was desirous of avoidiog any interruptions upon the question of order, he would submit the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That, by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury because he would not, contrary to his sense of duty, remove the money of the United States in deposit in the Bank of the United States and its Branches, in conformity with the President's opinion; and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

2. *Resolved*, That the reason assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the money of the U. States, deposited in the Bank of the United States and its Branches, communicated to Congress on the third day of December, 1833, are unsatisfactory and insufficient.

The resolutions being before the Senate—Mr. Clay then commenced speaking to the resolutions and occupied the floor until half past two, when he gave way to a motion, by Mr. Ewing, that when the Senate adjourn, it will adjourn till Monday next. Carried—ayes 26.

Friday, Dec. 27.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Dec. 26. The House of Representatives did not sit to-day.

Friday, Dec. 27. Mr. Mason, of Maine, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Watmough,—*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the compensation of the officers of the army and navy and fixing the amount of compensation by law, instead of allowances made by the Department. [The Committee was ordered to consist of five.]

Mr. Chilton moved that the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so extending the provisions of the act of Congress, passed 7th June, 1832, granting pensions to certain classes of troops therein named, as to embrace in its provisions those who were engaged in the wars against the Indians, subsequent to the close of the revolutionary war, and down to the treaty of Grenville, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. C. subsequently accepted an amendment bringing the time down to 1794—and at the suggestion of a member, he further modified the resolution so as to require the Committee to report by bill or otherwise. After considerable debate, Mr. Blair, of S. C., moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, 137 to 50. The question then recurring on the resolution, after considerable debate, the further consideration of the resolution, and an amendment offered by Mr. Bouldin to strike out all after "inquire" and insert, "into the moral and political effects of the pension laws of the United States, and how far the same ought to be modified or repealed," were postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands—which was read twice, and with the report ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

After the transaction of considerable unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr Foot in the Chair, for the purpose of considering the bill making appropriation for the service of the Government for 1834—commonly called the House appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Polk, the bill was considered, and the blanks therein filled up and agreed to, as follows:—For pay and mileage to members of Congress, $555,480—for payment of officers of House, &c. $32,200—for printing and contingent expenses, $150,000. The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading on Monday next.

The House then adjourned over to Monday.

PARLIAMENTARY ELOQUENCE. The Arkansas Advocate of the 20th ult. contains a part of the proceedings of the territorial Council on a bill, introduced by Mr. Knykendall for the reduction of wolves in Mr. K's district. It was attempted by several of the honorable gentlemen to fasten so many clauses to the bill, and to make it profitable to kill so many sorts of animals, such as weasels, minks, opossums, and rats, that Mr. Knykendall was afraid that his bill would be smothered. The gentleman actuated by that impression says the Advocate, "delivered extempore the following energetic, classical and nervous speech." It is proper to promise that it was proposed to give a bounty of two dollars for the head of each wolf that should come to his death by the hands of man, but after that sum, and one dollar, and seventy-five cents, was rejected, the blank was filled with fifty cents. The bill notwithstanding this burst of eloquence, was finally rejected, ayes 4—noes 15.

"Mr. President, If I'm in order I want to say this and thus on this here subject. I think it one of the most important, one of the most glorious of the frontier works that can be.—Don't treat it with that much contempt, for I'm a frontier man. Give it a little! Give it half a dollar! Do my sons! We are all frontier men. If I want a worthy thing, I'll give it reason. Now, as to minks, I ha'n't no objection. I've seen a mink catch chickens. I'll catch a chicken too, if my wife tells me to, and treat a gentleman. As to possums, I ha'n't no sort of objection. I don't eat 'possums—I eat hog's meat—that's good—that makes sop.—I ask for a wolf first—he's a big fellow—he catches a big hog. Let them that want's a 'possum catch him and eat him. All them things catches chickens. I only ask a liberal price.

May be you want to treat me with contempt. You daren't do it—you daren't—I'll meet you on even ground. But I'll moderate a leetle—I'll come on a more moderate scale. Understand me my sons! You all know Uncle Amos, some on you twenty-five years. Now don't let him be brutified! Don't treat him with contempt."

The Democracy of the Key State. The Democratic Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed resolutions in favor of a National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The enemies, open and secret, of the unity and success of the Republican party are completely confused, and *done up* as far as regards the Key State. The resolutions says the Pennsylvanian, were concurred in by the whole Democratic Representation, except three of four, and they dissented merely because they thought it too early to move, and not from any aversion to the proceedings.

Gen. McKean, the newly elected Senator from Pennsylvania, has declared himself opposed to such a Convention.—[Age.

The Bank is again and again defeated in the House of Representatives. Mr. Polk's motion to reconsider the vote, whereby the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposits was referred to the Committee of the Whole, was carried on Tuesday, against the combined efforts of the Nationals, the Nullifiers, and the Apostates, by a vote of 124 to 102.

On Wednesday, the next day, the memorial of the President and Directors of the U. S. Bank was referred to the same Committee—Thus is the Mammoth of corruption met and defeated at every point, and a majority of the Representatives of the people, true to the trust reposed in them, will not suffer the monster to rest, until its corruption and wickedness are fully exposed.—[Ib.

A Curiosity. In the Cabinet of the Western Reserve College, N. Y. is an old wrought-iron horseman's spur, said to have been found by lead-miners on the banks of the Missouri, 15 feet below the surface. It is 9 inches long—the stem from the bow to the end of the burr 5 inches—the burr 4 1-2 inches in diameter—the whole weight is one pound. The workmanship shows a high state of the arts. It has been shrewdly suspected that this is the spur, which the Indian used, who, as tradition says, rode the last of the mammoths across the big bone lick and was never seen afterwards.

A vercict has been given at a court recently held at Cambridge, in which the parties, Mr. James Currier, and Miss Smith have received $7000 damages against the town of Lowell—Mr. Currier $4000, and Miss Smith $3000. The circumstances of the case are these: as the parties about a year since, were passing from Lowell to Chelmsford, on a dark evening, in a chaise, on coming to the part of the road which was intersected by the railroad excavation, were precipitated a distance of 20 feet—the horse was instantly killed, and other serious injuries received.

Liability of Stage Owners. S. M. Perkins of Cortland Village, whose leg was broken and wrist dislocated, by the upsetting of a stage, recovered a verdict of $1266, at the late Ontario Circuit. Plaintiff alledged that the accident was occasioned by the breaking of "*weak and insufficient harness*," while the Stage was descending a bill. [Albany Evening Journal.

A Snorter.—A *green horn* who had been to work for a rich farmer, 3 or 4 years, on quitting, received a check on the City Bank, N. York, for $500. He proceeded to the Bank, presented his check with these words—"Here's a *snorter* for ye—I ye can't pay all to-day, pay half to-day, and half to-morrow."

Fine Cattle.—Mr. Gordon of Westbrook, in this State, exhibited at the last Brighton Cattle show, a Cow, which girted 7 feet 1 inch.

A Heifer, two years and five months old, which weighed 1821 lbs; girth 7 feet 3 inches height 5 feet 1 inch; depth 3 feet 4 inches from top of sholders to brisket.

A Heifer, fifteen months old, weighed 1192 lbs. girth 6 feet 4 inches; height 4 feet 9 in.; depth from shoulders to brisket 2 feet 11 inches.

A Bull, two months and three days old, weight 330 lbs. girth 2 feet 1 inch; height 3 feet 5 inches; depth 1 foot 11 inches.

Upon these four cattle, all of the Durham short horned breed, he obtained a premium of $40, and then sold them for $650.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

☞In order to secure a full attendance at the annual meeting of the State Tempearance Society, to adopt a more efficient organization of the friends of Temperance in this State, and to awaken a more vigorous and general interest in the cause, the Executive Committee of the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Convention of delegates from all the Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in this State to assemble at *Augusta*, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue in session until such busines as may come before them shall be completed.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Joseph Walker, MR. JOSEPH H. KING to MISS LUCY R. CLIFFORD, both of this town.

In this town by Hon. Stephen Emery, Virgil D. Parris, Esq. of Buckfield, to Miss Columbia Rawson, of this town.

In this town by Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. Asa A. Ward of Dixfield, to Miss Nancy G. Clark, of this town.

In Norway, by Job Eastman, Esq. Mr. Chandler F. Millett to Miss Louisa Sampson, both of Norway.

In Turner, by Rev. G. Bates, Mr. Harston B. Bradford to Miss Asenath, daughter of Wm. Bradford.

In Waterford, Mr. George Q. Wheeler to Miss Caroline Billings; Mr. Tilder Hamlin to Miss Harriet Rollins; Mr. William Kimball to Miss Susan Gilson.

DIED.

In Buckfield Dec. 11th, William, son of Col. A. Parsons.

In Newfield, Widow Mray Tibbets, aged 100 years 2 months and 2 days.

In Portland, Christopher Morton, son of Reuben Morton, a member of the junior class in Bowdoin College.

In Levant, Rev. Samuel Allen of Deer Isle, aged 55.

In Cold Stream, Mr. Stephen Messer, aged 60.

NOTICE TO LOG OWNERS.

CAME on to the Subscribers land, by the freshet in October last, about fifty Mill Logs, some of which are marked D. X D., others P. |—| S. with other marks unknown. The owners are requested to pay damages and take them away. EDMOND SEGER.

Bethel, Dec. 20, 1833. 3w20

GOOD & CHEAP.

JAMES LONGLEY offers for Sale at his Store in South Paris, a good assortment of English, French, Domestic, Dry Goods, and Groceries.

Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. Said goods are new and fresh, and will be sold on an avarage, quite as low as Portland prices, except heavy articles, such as Molasses, Salt, &c.

☞Cash Paid for Corn, Butter, and Lamb Pelts.

South-Paris, August 27, 1833.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a *very extensive variety* of seasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash heretofore improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive ashes in exchange for Goods at their *cash prices*.

Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. tf 15

New Store.

CUSHMAN & PHILLIPS,

HAVE taken the Store formerly occupied by R. & L. G. S. Boyd on the corner of Exchange and Middle Streets, and are now opening an entire new Stock of

Dry Goods,

Among which are the following, viz: about 150 pieces of 3-4 and 6-4 ENGLISH and FRENCH

Merinos,

BLACK and COL'D GRO DE NAPLES and GRO DE SWISS SILKS from 2-6 to 6 shillings the yard.

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, MULBERRY & DRAB BROAD CLOTHS.

SURTOUT cloths and CASSIMERES,
OLIVE and DRAB PETERSHAMS,
BLUE and BROWN CAMLETS,
BOCKING & FLANNEL for LININGS,
FURNITURES and LINING CAMBRICS;

Flag, Silk, Bandannas and Pongee Handk'fs, (low priced) one Bale Russia DIAPERS, Bro Linen Table Covers, Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, Linen Hdk'fs, Thibet do, checkr'd and corded Cambrics, Book and Swiss Muslin, Green and White Blond Gauze Veils, Green Barrage, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

London Rose Blankets,

7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 & 12-4.

DOMESTICS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Checks, Tickings, Warp, Yarns, Battings, Wadding, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH.

ALSO—WANTED AS ABOVE,

2000 yds. all WOOL and COTTON & WOOL FLANNELL.

1000 yds FULLED CLOTH.

Portland, Oct. 31, 1833. 2mis12

School Books, &c.

E. LIVERMORE has transferred the stock of School Books and Stationery formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore to the Subscribers, which he is authorized to sell at the following prices for CASH, viz:

American First Class Book, 75 cts.; National Reader, 50, Introduction to do. 25, Analytical Reader 25, Sequel to do. 50, Young Reader 17, Goodrich's History of the U. S. 42, National Spelling Book 17, Introduction to do. 8, Webster's do. 12 1-2, Whelpley's Compend 75, Parley's Geography 25, Ingersol's Grammar 50, Fisk's do. 50, Greenleaf's do. 50, Campbell's 8, Walker's Dictionary 30, Webster's do. 71, Smith's Arithmetic 34, North American do. 1st part 10, do. 2d part 30, Temple's do. 25, Kinne's do. 42, Colburn's do. 25, do. sequel 67, Walche's do. 67, Pronouncing Testaments 30, do. 12 1-2, Bibles 34.

ALSO—At prices equally low, Student's Companion, Worcester's Primer, Worcester's 2d Book, Jackson's and other Arithmetics, Manuscripts, Writing Books, Noyes' Penmanship, Slates, Paper, Ink and every other article of the kind used in schools

—LIKEWISE—

All the Patent Medicines, and Agencies for the same, formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore either by Asa Barton or E. Livermore,—Among which are Thompson's Eye Water, Lee's Windham Pills, Deane's Pills, Jewett's Vegetable Pills, Anderson's Cough Drops, British Oil, Essence Spruce, Salt Rheum Ointment, Brown's Drops for Fits, Itch Ointment, Opodeldoc, German Elixer, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Oil Soap, Aromatic Snuff, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, &c. &c.

SMITH & BENNETT.

I have transferred all the Patent Medicines formerly kept by me, together with the Agencies for the same to Smith and Bennett.—Purchasers may depend upon finding the genuine articles by applying to them.

E. LIVERMORE.

Norway-Village, Nov. 11, 1833. 3mis13

SALE AT

AUCTION!!

WILL be Sold at public Auction, at my house in Norway, on Saturday the 18th inst. at one o'clock P. M., *one yoke of Oxen, one yoke of three year old Steers, one two year old Colt, one last spring Colt, and two Calves.*

Also—About TEN TONS of *good* HAY.

TERMS:—Nine months or a years credit, with good security.

EPHRIAM BROWN.

Norway, January 5, 1834. 3w21.

Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me., Jan. 1st, 1834.

Levi Berry Jr. Warren Besse, Harriet Bolster, Thomas Cary, Daniel Chase, Isaac Cummings, Albert Cushman, John Dearing, William H. Dearing, Ansel Field, Nathaniel Fuller, Rhoda Gray, Augustus Harris, Samuel Houghton, Harriet S. Jackson, Elizabeth P. Lane, Philip Mason, Joseph Penly, James Perry, Robert Pike, Stephen Pratt, Thomas Prince, John Reckerd, Samuel Robinson, Sidney S. Robinson, John Royal, Hannibal Smith, Simon Smith, Caleb Swift, Bezaleel White, Charles Young, Jr.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

NOTICE.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 16th of November last, two SHEEP marked both ears cropt and slit. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, take them away.

ORISON RIPLEY.

Paris, Dec. 26, 1833. 3w20

POETRY.

THE MOTHER'S FAREWELL TO HER WEDD. D DAUGHTER.

Go dearest one, my selfish love
Shall never pale thy cheek;
But e'en a mother's fears for thee,
Will I in sadness speak:
Yet how can I with coldness check
The burning tears that start?
Hast thou not turned from me to dwell
With another's heart?

I think on earlier, brighter days,
When first my lips were prest
Upon thy baby brow, whilst thou
Lay helpless on my breast;
In fancy still I see thine eye
Uplifted to my face,
I hear thy lisping tones, and mark
With joy thy childish grace.

E'en then I knew it would be thus;
I thought e'en that hour,
Another would its perfume steal,
When I had reared the flower;
And yet I will not breathe a sigh;
How can I dare repine,
The sorrow that thy mother feels
Was suffered once by mine.

A mother's love—thou knowest not,
How much of feeling lies
In those sweet words; the hopes the fears,
The daily strengthing ties;
It lives ere yet the infant draws
Its earliest vital breath,
And dies but when the mother's heart
Chills in the grasp of death.

Will he whose fond arms thou seek'st
Thine all earthly bliss,
E'en feel a love uniting, deep,
And free from self as this?
Ah, no! a husband's tenderness
Thy gentle heart may prove;
But never, never wilt thou meet
Again a mother's love.

My love for the must ever be
Fond as in years gone by;
While to thy heart I shall be like
A dream of memory.
Dearest, farewell, my angel hosts
Their vigils o'er thee keep,
How can I speak that fearfull word,
'Farewell,' and yet not weep?

Welch's Arithmetic:
REVISED.

JUST stereotyped and published by *LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO.*, 59, Washington street, Boston—*WELCH'S AMERICAN ARITHMETIC*—Revised and improved, and well calculated to equal, if not surpass, any other work of the kind now extant. The original, as standard work in the primary Schools in the New England States, has long been known and approved; and so great has been the demand that 20,000 copies have been disposed of since the first publication; and the still frequent call from different parts of the country are such, that the Publishers were induced to revise and stereotype it. Much pains have therefore been taken to free the work from errors, and to make it both useful and interesting, and should it come short of this, the compiler will feel much disappointed.

Interrogatories are interspersed throughout, applied to the several *rules* in course, and reference for the answers by small figures.—This method of *Questions and Answers* has long been considered an essential point, and highly approved of in the study of the sciences as well for elucidating the subject, as to render it both familiar and easy to the understanding.

In addition to the original work are six distinct *rules* together with a series of diverting and miscellaneous question, in fine, for matter, arrangement and style, we venture to assert, that none other can excel.

This system it is hoped, will supply the long sought for *Classical Arithmetic*, whereby whole schools can be examined collectively or separately.

The above work has been favorably noticed by the Portsmouth Journal, N. H. Courier and Exeter News Letter.

The editor of the N. H. Courier says, "We have carefully examined Welch's Improved Arithmetic and most cheerfully recommend it to the public as a work admirably well calculated for the use of public schools. Having carried some eighty or ninety scholars through Welch's Arithmetic, we have seen and felt the need of the improvements which have been made by the reviser, to whose labors the public will be in part indebted for one of the best works now to be obtained. We are pleased to observe that the mechanical part of the Book has not been neglected; it is printed on good and fair type and suitable paper, two things very often neglected in School Books. We hope teachers will examine the above work for themselves before they recommend to their scholars the purchase of other Arithmetics."

N. B. The above work is for Sale by ISAAC HARLOW, Paris Hill, by all the Principal Booksellers in Maine, and by Country Merchants generally.

Dec. 13. 6w18.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor on the last Will and Testament of

ISAAC LOVEWELL.

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, yeoman deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to REUEL WASHBURN, *Executor.*

Livermore, Dec. 17, 1833. 3w1

BENJAMIN GOSS & CO. HAVE MARKS,
Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Green and Mixt.
FLANNELS,
White, Yellow, Red and Green, OF ALL QUALITIES.
PLAIDS & CAMLETS,
of every description, CHEAP.
ROSE BLANKETS.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, OF GOOD QUALITY.
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
1 bale of 50 pieces, at low prices, by yard or piece.

WANTED.

3000 yards domestic all Wool and Cotton & Wool Flannels 5-10 yds. Full'd Cloths—Also, white, black, red & blue Mixt. Woollen Yarns, for which fair prices will be given, in exchange for Goods.

W. D. LITTLE,
No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings.
Sept 18, 1833. 6m9

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR SALE by ISAAC HARLOW,

A prime lot of Men's New & 2d hand Napt Hats, Men's & Boy's Felt Hats & Boy's Caps, Men's Calf & Men's & Boy's Cowhide Boots, Men's & Boy's Cowhide Shoes, Gentlemen & Ladies' Gum & Morrocco Shoes, Ladies' Kid Walking Shoes & Slips, do Lasting Slips, heeled & Spring heeled, Child's Calf & Morrocco Boots & Shoes, Gentlemen & Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes, School & Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, among which are Emerson's 1st & 2d part Welch's improved & Smith's Arithmetic, Fisk's, Murray's, Campbell's & Green's Grammar, Malte-Brun Geography & Atlas, Parley's Geography for children, 2 kinds, American 1st Class Book, National Reader, Introduction to do, Sequel to the Analytical Reader, English Reader, Young Reader, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, Webster's Dictionary, Student's Companion, Pope's Essay, Holbrook's Geometry, Blake's Astronomy, Parker's Exercise in Composition, Hall's Lectures on School keeping, Anecdotes of Natural History, Sarran's Lafayette or History of the French Revolution of 1830, Daughter's Own Book, Paris or Book of 100 & 1, Indian Biography, Offering of Sympathy, Octavo, Common, Polyglot & Pocket Bibles, Malcolm's Bible Dictionary, Sabbath School Class Book, Brown's Concordance, Watts, Winchell's Watts, Watts & Select & Springer's Hymn Books. Account Books, Toy Books, Letter, Writing & Wrapping paper, Paper Hangings, Ink, Quills, Wafers, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Wanted for Goods Corn & Grain, Butter, Rags

& Cash.

Paris, Dec. 17 1833. 6w18

BLANKS FOR SALE, by
ISAAC HARLOW.
Paris-Hill, Oct. 8, 18 3

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES STARR *DR.*

1833. To my services as County Commissioner as follows viz:

April 29. To travel to Buckfield Village, 20 miles on the Petitions of Levi Bailey & als & Kimball Fuller & als, 2,00

30. Commenced a joint view with the Cumberland County Com'rs on the route set forth in the Petition of Levi Bailey & als and continued the view three days, 9,00

May 3. Adj'd further proceedings on the Bailey Pet. to view on Kimball Fuller's Pet.

To 1-2 day at Warren's Hotel, New Gloucester, examining notices and hearing the parties on the Petition of Kimball Fuller & als, 1,50

To travel from New Gloucester home on Pet. of Levi Bailey & als, 37 miles, 3,70

May 21. To travel to Dixfield Village on the Pet. of Ebenezer Newman & als, 15 miles, 1,50

21. Commenced at 5 o'clock A. M. viewing on said Petition and closed on the 30th instant at noon—Friday the 24th excepted out of the above view, 25,50

30. To travel from Seth Ela's in Weld home on said Pet. 23 miles, 2,30

To making a return & place of location on the petition of E. Newman & als 1 1-2 days, 4,50

June 10. To travel on the Pet. of Ozen Gurney & als to Washburn's miles in Paris 36 miles, 3,60

11. Commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. viewing on said petition and continued in view and hearing the parties till 20 minutes past five o'clock P. M. on the 13th of June, 9,00

14. To travel from Paris hill home on said Pet. 30 miles, 3,00

$85,60

The above account is true as to time charged, and true as to distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief. (Signed) *JAMES STARR*

June 20, 1833. Sworn to before
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

We have examined and audited the above account and hereby certify that the sum of sixty five dollars and sixty cents ought to be allowed to the said James Starr.

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
TIMOTHY J. CARTER, Co. Atto

Copy Teste: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO MOSES MASON, JR. *DR.*

1833.

May 4. To travel from Bethel to Buckfield thirty three miles on the Petition of Levi Bailey & others, 3,30

5. Commenced on the Pet. of Levi Bailey & others, 3 days, 9,00

9. Do one half day on the Pet. of Kimball Fuller & others, 1,50

10. Do to travel from New Gloucester by the way of Minot to Bethel forty nine miles on said Bailey's petition, 4,90

May 21. To travel from Bethel to Dixfield on the Pet. of Ebenezer Newman & others twenty seven miles, 2,70

22. Commenced in the service of the County and continued eight days and one half on said Newman's Pet, 25,50

Do to travel from Seth Ely's to Bethel on said Newman's Pet. forty four miles, 4,40

June 14. To travel to Washburn's Mills in Paris on the petition of Ozen Gurney & others thirty one miles, 3,10

15. Commenced in the service of the County and continued three days on said Gurney's petition, 9,00

To travel home from Paris to Bethel twenty five miles, 2,50

$65,00

The within is a true account as to time charged, and true as to distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief. (Signed) *MOSES MASON Jr.*

June 20, 1833. Sworn to before
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

We have examined and audited the within account and hereby certify that the sum of eighty three dollars ought to be allowed to the said Abel Gibson.

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.

Copy Teste: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ABEL GIBSON for Services as County Commissioner, *DR.*

1833.

April 13. On the Petition of Benjamin Wyman Agent for the Town of Fryeburg.

To one day, myself and two hands viewing the intervals at high water, 6,00

2. On the petition of Levi Bailey and others.

To travel from Brownfield to Buckfield Village 44 miles, 4,40

30. Commenced viewing at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjourned the 2d day of May at night, three days, 9,00

To travel from New Gloucester to Brownfield 65 miles, 6,50

May 3. On the Petition of Kimball Fuller and others.

To 1-2 day hearing the parties &c. 1,50

On the Petition of Ebenezar Newman and others.

May 20. To travel from Brownfield to Col. Morrill's in Dixfield, 63 miles, 6,30

21. Commenced viewing and finished the 30th at 12 o'clock 3 1-2 days, 25,50

To travel from Mr. Ely's in Weld to Brownfield 80 miles, 8,00

June 10. On the Petition of Ozen Gurney and others. To travel from Brownfield to Washburn's Mills in Paris 42 miles, 4,20

11. Commenced viewing at 10 o'clock A. M. and finished 13th at 2 P. M. 2 2-3 days, 8,00

To travel from Paris hill to Brownfield 36 miles, 3,60

$89,90

The within is a true account as to time charged, and true as to distances travelled according to my best knowledge and belief. (Signed) *ABEL GIBSON.*

June 20, 1833, Sworn to before
R. K GOODENOW, Clerk.

We have examined and audited the within account and hereby certify that the sum of eighty three dollars ought to be allowed to the said Abel Gibson.

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.

Copy Teste: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES STARR *DR.*

1833.

July 6. To one day making plan, 3,00

Aug. 22. To travel to Buckfield Village on petition of Thos. Merrill and als 20 miles, 2,00

26. To 4 days in viewing and making a plan of said route, 12,00

28. To 2 days in viewing on Kimball Fuller & als, Petition, 6,00

29. To 1 day in hearing the parties on Merrills petition, 3,00

30. To 1 day in hearing the parties on Kimball Fuller and als petition, 3,00

31. To 1 day in hearing the parties on Levi Bailey's and als petition, 3,00

To 2 days making appointments writing to the Clerk and attending to road concerns, 6,00

To travel from Bridgham's Mills, Minot, home, on Kimball Fuller's petition, 30 miles, 3,00

Sept. To travel to John Kimball's Mexico, on John G. Barnard's petition, 20 miles, 2,00

30. To 1 day viewing and hearing on said Pet., 3,00

Oct. 3. To travel to James Swans in Newry on petition of Josiah Black and als 42 miles, 4,20

To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 21,00

10. To travel home from said Swan's 42 miles, 4,20

16. To travel to Joseph Hoar's in Township No. 2, 2d Range on petition of Daniel Maxwell and als, 50 miles, 5,00

To 6 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 19,50

To travel from said Hoar's home, 50 miles, 5,00

To 3 days making return and plan on petition of Josiah Black and als, 9,00

To 3 days making return of location and plan on petition of Daniel Maxwell and als, 9,00

$122,10

(Signed) *JAMES STARR*

Oxford ss: Nov. 1, 1833. Personally appeared James Starr and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true according to his best knowledge and belief, Before me

TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto

OXFORD ss: Nov. 1, 1833.
Audited & allowed by us,
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk

Copy Teste: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk,

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO MOSES MASON, JR. *DR.*

1833.

Aug 23. For services as County Commissioner, on petition of Thomas Merrill and others.

To travel from Bethel to Buckfield 33 miles, 3,30

To viewing said route and hearing the parties four days and 1-2, 13,50

26. On the petition of Kimball Fuller and others, to viewing and hearing the parties three days and 1-2, 10,50

To travel from Minot to Bethel, 35 miles, 3,50

31. To one day on the petition of Levi Bailey and others hearing the parties, 3,00

Sept. 13. To travel from Bethel to Mexico 22 miles, to adjourn on petition of John G. Barnard and others, 2,20

14. To travel from Mexico to Bethel 22 miles on said J. G Barnard's petition, 2,20

Oct. 1. To travel from Bethel to Mexico 22 miles, on the petition of J. G. Barnard and others, 2,20

To 1 day viewing and hearing the parties, 3,00

To travel from Mexico to Bethel 22 miles, on said J. G. Barnard's petition, 2,20

3. To travel from Bethel to Andover Surplus 12 miles, on petition of Josiah Black and others, 1,20

To viewing and hearing the parties on said Josiah Black's petition, seven days, 21,00

To travel from said Surplus to Bethel, 12 miles, 1,20

Oct. 16. To travel from Bethel to No. 2 in 2d Range, 100 miles, having to go eight miles out of my way in consequence of freshet, 10,00

To six days viewing and hearing the parties, 18,00

22. To travel from No. 2 2d Range to Bethel 92 miles, 9,20

$166,00

(Signed) *MOSES MASON, Jr.*

Oxford ss: November 1, 1833. Then the above named Moses Mason, Jr. personally appeared and made oath that the above account by him subscribed is wholly true, Before me, *TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.*

OXFORD ss:
Audited and allowed by us.
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Copy Teste: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ABEL GIBSON *DR.*

1833.

For services as County Commissioner viz:

On petition of Thomas Merill and others.

To travel from Brownfield to Buckfield Village 46 miles, 4,60

Aug. 23. Commenced viewing and finished said view the 26 at noon, 3 1-2 days and 1 day hearing the parties 13,50

On petition of Kimball Fuller and others.

26. Commenced viewing in the afternoon and finished the 28th 2 1-2 days, and 1 day hearing the parties, 10,50

To travel from Minot to *Brownfield*, 55 miles, 5,50

On petition of *Levi Bailey* and others.

31. To 1 day hearing the parties, 3,00

On petition of John G *Barnard* and others.

Sept. 30. To travel from *Brownfield* to Mexico, 61 miles, 6,10

To 1 day reviewing and hearing the parties, 3,00

Oct. 1. To travel to *Bethel* hill 21 miles, 2,10

On petition of Josiah Black and others,

To travel from *Bethel* hill to *Mr* Swans in Newry 12 miles 1,20

3. Commenced viewing, locating and hearing the parties 7 days, 21, 0

To travel from Newry home 52 miles, 5,20

On pet. of Daniel *Maxwell* and others.

To travel from *Brownfield* to Township No 2 2d Range 130 miles, 13,00

Oct. 16. Met at Joseph Hoar's in said Township and commenced viewing Locating and hearing the parties 6 1-2 days, 19,50

To travel home 120 miles, 12,00

$12, 20

(Signed) ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford ss: Nov. 1, 1833.
Sworn to before me,
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.

Audited and allowed us,
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy Teste: R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.

Allowed to said County Commissioners, for their travel and and attendance at the June and October Terms, A. D. 1833, as follows, viz:

June Term, James Starr, 60 miles		$6,00	3 days	$9	15,00
" Moses Mason, Jr. 60	"	6,00	3 "	9	14,30
" Abel Gibson, 90	"	1,00	3 "	9	15,00
Oct. Term, James Starr, 60	"	6,00	4 "	12	15,00
" Moses Mason, Jr. 60	"	6,00	4 "	12	17,00
" Abel Gibson, 90	"	1,00	4 "	22	21,00
				$133,00	

The foregoing accounts exhibit the amount charged and allowed said County Commissioners, respectively, for services since the passage of "An Act relative to certain powers and duties of County Commissioners" approved, March 4, 1833.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness and despatch at this
OFFICE

CHAISES, SLEIGHS, &c.

THE Subscriber has established himself at Stowell's Mills, South Paris, where he carries on the COACH and CHAISE Making business in all its branches, in the most fashionable style and the best manner. Carriages repaired and painted at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Aug. 6, 1833. 6m1 ROBERT SKILLINGS

The Novelist's Magazine.

THE anxiety to bring into activity the talent of the country induced the publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a premium of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS *for the Best Novel* on a National Subject, for that publication. But by the Report of the committee, which is subjoined, the manuscripts submitted to their perusal are not of that character which would warrant the award of that premium. The time is therefore extended, as is also the amount, which it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion:—

"The undersigned, a committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered as competitors for a premium proposed to be given by the publishers of the Novelist's Magazine, "to the author of the best NOVEL, on a National Subject.'

"While the undersigned are of opinion that several of the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess considerable merit, they do not think any of them is altogether of such a description as would warrent them in awarding the Premium.

DAVID PAUL BROWN,
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.
WM. M. MEREDITH.
RICHARD PENN SMITH.
ROBERT EWING
JOHN MUSGRAVE.
MORTON McMICHAEL.

There is no country which, for the time of its civilized and political existence, offers so wide and untroden a field for the enterprize of the Novelist as this—and it is, not alone the interest, but the duty of those who possess mind for the task, to occupy the field of competition, and thus probably establish his own reputation, and promote that of his country. Independent of the national inducement, the attention of the literary aspirant is directed to the following:—

In order to assist in advancing American Literature, and give the readers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advantage of meritorious talent, which the country possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied that the best way to promote talent is to reward it, offer a Premium of

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TO THE AUTHOR OF

THE BEST NOVEL,

Upon a National subject—to be presented on or before the first of April, 1834.

This Premium wil be awarded by a chosen Committee; and the successful Work will be printed in handsome book-form, corresponding with the best London Editions of popular Novels, in order that the manner of its publication may correspond with the merit of the Author. The competitor for the Premium will understand that, in addition to the SEVEN HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, he will be entitled to FIFTY DOLLARS *for every Thousand Copies of the Work which may be sold*, during the continuation of the copyright, *or FIVE DOLLARS for every Hundred*; which when competent talent is exercised on the Work, it is not unlikely to produce a fair remuneration.

The Manuscripts for competition must be delivered by the first of April, under an envelope, addressed to C. Alexander & Co., and accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating the Author's name, which shall remain unopened, except in the case of the successful competitor. To the others, the manuscripts and signatures will be returned, by calling according to the address.

The new and very popular Novel, entitled "Village Belles," is now in course of publication for the Novelist's Magazine—and will be issued in the next Number of that Work. It is a production of more than ordinary excellence, and will be read with much interest and anxiety. It may also be proper to say that Subscribers to the Novelist's Magazine will, in the course of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the Writings of Mr. Jones, the acknowledged inheritor of the genius of Sir Walter Scott—and also of the works of the leading literary characters of the day, among whom are Bulwer, Banim, &c. &c.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers, exchanging with the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, are requested to give the above a few insertions, and in future to address their papers to the ATHENIAN and Literary Gazette, by which, promptness of delivery is secured, as well as an extension of postage. Philadelphia, Nov 27, 1833

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AND ENTITLED

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Washington, Nov. 6, 1833.

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